The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,466.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will be for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	52	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	32
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	19
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	0 0
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.	
Second do.	4½ ,,	,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,	,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1 0
Each succeeding line	,,	0 8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 13 lines of which go to the Inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,640 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. W. Wick, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st April 1876, at 4 P.M.

	April.		April.
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leaves Tuticorin	6
,, Ratnagherry	2	,, Negapatam	7
,, Goa	3	,, Pondicherry	10
,, Mangalore	4	,, Madras	12
,, Cannanore	5	,, Masulipatam	17
,, Tellicherry	6	,, Coconada	18
,, Calicut	8	,, Vizagapatam	19
,, Beypore	9	,, Bimlipatam	20
,, Cochin	11	,, Gopalpore	21
,, Alleppey	12	,, Chittagong	22
Arrives CALCUTTA	16	Arrives COLOMBO	26

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line since or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Colombo to the Northern Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Penang, Malacca and Singapore, to be forwarded by the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at BUNDERABASSY, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSRA, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 979 Tons, H. P., Commander J. G. Shaw, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st March 1876, at 4 P.M.

	March		April.
Leaves BOMBAY	31	Leaves BUSSRE	10
,, Kurrachee	Apr. 4	,, Mahomerah	12
,, Gaudel	7	,, Fao	13
,, Jask	8	,, Bushire	15
,, Bunder Abbas	9	,, Linga	26
,, Linga	11	,, Bunder Abbas	28
,, Bushire	12	,, Muscat	30
,, Fao	15	,, Kurrachee	May 6
,, Mahomerah	16	Arrives BOMBAY	8
Arrive at BUSSRE	17		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the recently formed, from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 6 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 537 Tons, 120 H. P. Commander [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th March 1876, at 2 P.M., sailing at Veraval, Porebander, Mangrowla and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 979 Tons, 160 H. P., Commander J. G. Shaw, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st March 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and [illegible] BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Mar. 1876.	
PERSIA	W. Woolcott	3877	600	27th	Southampton.
				April	
VENETIA	C. J. Rabot	2793	450	3rd	Suez, &c.
NUBIA	W. B. Hall	3036	450	5th	London direct.
SIAM	N.W. Hazelwood	3000	500	10th	Southampton.
ASSAM	C. F. Oakes	3033	500	17th	Suez, &c.
MALWA	F. E. Tomlin	3933	450	24th	Southampton.
				May.	
SAMBRE	A. Symons	3432	600	1st	Suez, &c.
DERWAN	T. D. Daly	3429	550	8th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Messrs. on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

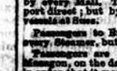
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 4th April 1876, at 8 P.M., from Masagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, Capt. N. Rosekell, R.N.R. (3,112 Tons and 600 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Aden and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 21st March 1876. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

DIRECT STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P and O. Company's S.S. UMTA, (4,066 Tons, 450 Horse Power,) will be despatched for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 3 P.M.

PASSAGE MONEY, (including Canal Fees.)

First Class	Rs.	690
Second Class	,,	370

G. F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th March 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
UTOPIA	3731	467	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.
TRINACRIA	2107	434	18th Mar.	24th Mar.	17th May.
			Alone.		
EUROPA	2277	434	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2937	500	do do	do do	10th July.
ACHAIA	2272	486	do do	do do	10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. SUEZ.

First Class ..... Rs. 500 Rs. 400

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons.

TO LEAVE POSITIVELY ON 27TH MARCH.

THE above Vessel will have despatch on the date named. She has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board:—

First Class ..... Rs. 500

For Passage and freight particulars apply to

LINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March 1876.

To be followed by the XANTHO, about 15th April.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 9, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of handsome house-hold furniture, glass chandeliers, and plated articles, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, made expressly for the Indian climate, two large brass bedsteads with mattresses and curtains, &c., at No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co are instructed to sell by Pub lic Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the property of a Gentleman (breaking up his establishment), the same comprises:—Sewan, rich leaf pattern wine and claret decanters, blue dinner set, China cups and saucers, plated cruets and egg frames, piano and chamber candlesticks, knife rests, ice bonnet, mustard pot, a lot of spoons and forks, knives, &c., pieces of camp dining tables, side board, tea trays, conversation, reclining, and half-backed couches, circular and side tables, brass and iron rocking chairs, English Brussels carpet with border, revolver and gun, rich engravings in gilt and other frames, flowered globe lamps, dining room chairs, large English invalid chair, flat stands, ornaments and vases brass salamquin clock, marble time-piece (going one year) under dome, a mahogany cottage pianoforte made expressly for the Indian climate by Holderness and Holderness, music stool two first rate brass bedsteads, with mattresses and cornices carved dressing and wash hand tables with China crockery, toilette glasses, chests of drawers, presses, an ice box, meat safes, water filter, cooking set, ice machine and dispense articles, few reading books, &c., &c.

No cash losses, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th March 1876.

SADANUND SHRIORISTNAJEE AND CO

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th Instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRIORISTNAJEE and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room the following goods:—

4 lbs Ice every afternoon.
2 do. T. cloth.
2 do Shoties 5 to 9 yards.
1 do black beads.
1 do de Cologne.
1 do To close account.
1 do ...rah in silt frame and maple frame.
1 do ...of Alleybho Abdool Karim.
1 do ...pagham.
1 do ...SHRIORISTNAJEE & Co.

...DAY, the 28th instant, ...STON and Co. will hold their ...rooms of a quantity of grey ...y of sherry and printed muslin, ...y of champagne, jam, jelly, ...nooly cheroots and cigars. 1

...Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MDLLE. OLGA DUBOIN will give her NEXT and LAST CONCERT at the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, instead of TUESDAY, as announced, at 9 P.M. There will be Solo Songs, Part Songs and Organ Solos. Tickets may be purchased at Messrs SOUNDY & Co., where a plan of the Hall may be seen. Reserved Seats (numbered) Rs. 4 each. Unreserved Re. 1.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
THIS EVENING, MONDAY, MARCH 27.
BENEFIT OF
MR. HENRY AVELING,
MASKS AND FACES.
TUESDAY, MARCH 28.
BENEFIT OF
MRS. G. R. LEWIS;
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.
BENEFIT OF MISS ROZA COOPER.
THURSDAY, MARCH 30.
BENEFIT OF MISS BENISON.
FRIDAY, MARCH 31.
BENEFIT OF THE MISSES GRAY.
SATURDAY, APRIL 1.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

FORT THEATRE.

APOLLO STREET,
(ENTRANCE TO ENGLISH HOTEL.)
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
TO DAY, MONDAY, 27TH MARCH.
THE STAR COMPANY
IN COMEDY, FARCE, AND BURLESQUE.
THE PERFORMANCE WILL COMMENCE WITH
J. MADDISON MORTON'S FARCE,
BETSY BAKER.
To conclude with H. Byron's Burlesque Extravaganza of
EURYDICE
OR LITTLE ORPHEUS AND HIS LUTE.
NEW SONGS! SINGLE, DOUBLE, TREBLE DANCES! AND
SONG AND DANCE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class ..... Rs. 2 Second Class ..... Re. 1

Doors open at 8. Performance to commence 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

MANAGER—MR. H. WILLIAMS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

The Public are hereby informed that, under instructions from the Resident, the Nizam's State Railway Train, which now leaves SHAHABAD at 10 A.M. will start at 5-45 P.M. and will reach HYDERABAD at about 4-5—and SECUNDERABAD at about 4-45 on the following morning. And that the Train which now leaves SECUNDERABAD at 6-30 and HYDERABAD at 7-5 A.M. will start from those stations at 10 and 10-35 P.M. respectively, arriving at SHAHABAD at about 6-0 on the following morning.

THIS ALTERATION of the TRAIN SERVICE on the State Railway will commence on SATURDAY next, the First April 1876, and will remain in force until further notice.

Further information will be given in the State Railway Time Bill, which will shortly be issued.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1876.

MESSRS. MERWANJI MUNCHERJI MODY AND COMPANY

BEG to announce for the information of GENERAL PUBLIC that they WILL REMOVE from No. 8 to No. , (Sassoon's Building) APOLLO STREET, FORT, on the 1st APRIL, (proximo); and request that all ORDERS for GOODS from them should, therefore, be DIRECTED to that place thereafter.

Furthermore, in thanking their constituents and general customers (both in the Mofussil and in Bombay), for the patronage and protection hitherto accorded to them, in the SEVERAL RAMIFICATIONS OF THEIR BUSINESS, they take occasion to notify that they have always on hand a LARGE STOCK of—

HARDWARE of ALL DESCRIPTION and SORTS (comprising of Articles of use in the Engineering Department, the Municipalities, and Workshops, &c., &c.)

CANVAS, INDIA RUBBER, and LEATHER GOODS of Sorts, FIRE and GARDEN ENGINES, PUMPS, AQUAJECTORS, PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, &c.; OILS, BRUSHES, &c. of all Sorts, VARNISHES, TINNING, &c. of all Sorts; TUBING and FITTINGS, &c. (WATER, GAS, STEAM, ENGINE BOILER, &c.); PULLEY BLOCKS, and ROPES of all Sorts and Sizes; FIRE PROOF CHESTS and SAFES; COOKING STOVES; WEIGHING MACHINES and SCALES; GRIND STONES; LANTERNS; LIFTING JACKS and WINCHES; OARS BUNTING; WIRE GAUZE, LEATHER BELTING, &c., &c., &c. And a MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION of ODDS and ENDS for use of SHIPPING and MECHANICAL PURPOSES and TRADES GENERALLY.

COTTON MILL and GINNING FACTORY STORES of all description, being one of their Chief Stocks-in-Trade, the kind support of Mill Managers and Agents is respectfully solicited.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS and WINES, &c., &c. Up-country Orders executed with promptitude, and at ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Price Lists on application at the place of business as above. Special quotations to large Consumers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS,

Have the honour to announce that they have been favoured with the

COMMANDS OF GOVERNMENT,

TO SELL ON AN EARLY DAY,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

To the Highest Bidders, without limit or reserve,

The whole of the

Government Presents,

Which have accumulated in the

Government Toshakanah.

These valuable and rare goods will shortly be placed on view,

IN

HAMILTON & Co.'s SHOW-ROOMS,

CALCUTTA.

And further particulars will hereafter be announced.

...& Co.,

...wellers, Calcutta.

...ACHER'S

...HAIN BANDS

...following complaints when all ...been ineffectual:—

Rheumatism.
Local Paralysis.
Sciatica.
Gout.
Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Debility.

...OLD BY

...KEMP & Co.,

...ON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

... SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

...NISHED BUNGALOW, with good ac...mmodation, TO LET from middle of April to end of ...nger if required. *Apply* BETA, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

...OR SALE, a CHILD'S PONY with Saddle and Bridle complete. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, ...rbes Street, Bombay.

WHEN to the CLARENDON you come,
As strangers you'll not stare;
You'd find it by no means than one
Where GOOD fare is there.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of designs, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

BEER MUGS AND GOBLETS, from Re. 10 to Rs. 35.
BISCUIT CADDIES, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 110.
BUTTER DISHES, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
CAKE OR BREAD BASKETS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 60.
CANDLESTICKS, per pair, from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
CLARET JUGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 120.
CRUET FRAMES, S. or D., from Rs. 12 to Rs. 120.
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 300.
EGG FRAMES AND STEAMERS, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.
EPERGNES & CENTRE PIECES, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 200, ,,
FISH KNIVES AND FORKS, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 300.
ICE JUGS, from Rs. 35 upwards.
INKSTANDS, from Rs 40 to Rs. 100.
MARMALADE OR JAM JARS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50.
MUFFINEERS, per pair, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 25.
NAPKIN RINGS, sets, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
PICKLE FRAMES, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.
SALVERS AND WAITERS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, from a pair, Rs. 9 to a set Rs. 75.
SARDINE BOXES AND TONGS, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 50.
SUGAR BASKETS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 300.
TOAST RACKS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
SUITES OF FORKS AND SPOONS from Rs. 90 to Rs. 300.

A LIST OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

Electro-Plated Ware of every description.

SILVER GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

	Cash	
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,,	1 0
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	,,	1 0
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	,,	1 0
ARRATED WATER	per doz.	0 12
POTASH WATER	,,	0 12
LITHIA WATER	,,	1 8
VICHY WATER	,,	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in the Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6½, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST RECEIVED A SUPERB STOCK OF

TRICHINOPOLIES,
DINDIGULS,
AND
PONDICHERRIES,

CONSISTING OF

DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S PRIME,
DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S No. 1,
DINDIGUL HAVANNAH,
(Mr. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND,)
AND
INDIANAS.

The above Brands are without exception, the very finest that Mr NEUBERG has ever been able to place before the Public, being manufactured by skilled workmen specially employed, and of a leaf personally selected by him when down in the Tobacco districts lately.

For special Price List apply to

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

MRS. JACOB HUNT

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP,
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANO by any author, but in decent order and of moderate price. Apply to the MANAGER of this Paper.

NOTICES.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee—Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT

FOR PREPARING

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD,

FORMS beyond comparison the best artificial nourishment for Infants. It is equally adapted for Adult patients in all stages of enfeebled digestion; and has been the means of saving many lives when no other food could be retained. The great medical value in native practice where Lemon's Extract is objected to has been pointed out by a well-known physician.

Sole Agents for India,

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF THE DAKORE BRANCH RAILWAY TO PALI.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the Works will be received up to the 30th instant. Plans and specifications may be seen on application.

The lowest or any Tender.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept

FRANCIS MATHEW.
Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
General Offices, Bombay, 18th March 1876.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5,000 cubic feet of the best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, without shake and not worm eaten, in logs, measuring 24 inches to 30 inches square, and from 24 feet to 28 feet in length.

The Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and to be addressed to the "Agent S. P. and D. Railway, Lahore," and should reach prior to the 15th April 1876, upon which date they will be opened.

The Timber must be made over to the Company's accredited Agents at Bombay or Calcutta, before the end of June 1876.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. B. BIRNEY,
Offg. Personal Assistant to Agent.

Lahore, Agent's Office, the 18th March 1876.

THE FREERE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Freere Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is hereby convened to be held at the Rooms of the Company, No. 33 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th day of March 1876, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and passing the following special Resolutions, that is to say:—

1. That the Free Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2. That the Liquidator to be hereafter appointed be and he is hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Companies Act X of 1866 and intended to be called the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (the proposed memorandum of Association whereof can be seen at the Company's office), and having a Capital of Rupees Ten Lacs divided into 2,500 shares of Rupees 400 each all the property movable and immovable (including all the assets rights credits business and goodwill of the said Freere Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited) and to receive as the consideration for such sale and transfer 2,500 fully paid up shares of Rs 400 each in the said Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, such 2,500 shares to be distributed among the shareholders of the said Freere Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, so and in such manner that the holder of every share in the Freere Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, fund for working the Company shall itself be taken to be the holder of all shares which have been declared to be forfeited) shall receive one share in the said Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for each share held by him in the Freere Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, and such shares shall be deemed to have been paid up to the extent only of the sum paid up on the corresponding shares in the Freere Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, the said Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to further undertake and assignment undertaking the payment discharge and performance of all the debts and liabilities either actual or contingent and of all the contracts and engagements of the said Freere Spinning and [illegible]

3. That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to exercise all the powers given to Liquidators by Section 174 of the said Act X. of 1866.

4. To appoint a Liquidator and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of Bay Arabs, height 14-2 and 14 1½, and set of double harness; also a Phaeton with a moveable hurricane top to form a closed carriage. The above turn-out is in good condition. Price Rupees 1,700.

A handsome Bay Arab, 14-2½, a good Hack, and has been ridden by a Lady, Rs. 600.

A Boy's Saddle. Rs 30.

For particulars apply to Major JUSTICE, Camp, Esplanade.

TEAK TIMBER AND SCANTLINGS FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS, thank the Engineers, Contractors and the Public for the liberal support they have hitherto received, and beg to acquaint them that they have for Sale from fresh arrivals—

A large quantity of First Class TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS, BOARDS and BATTENS of all sizes.

DEALWOOD FLOORING BOARDS, planed tongued and grooved, and 1 inch thick by 6 inches wide.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEET IRON and ENGLISH and SWEDISH BAR IRON of all sizes and descriptions.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 1st January 1876.

STONEHENGE'S BRITISH RURAL SPORTS, comprising Shooting, Hunting, Coursing, Fishing, Hawking, Racing, Boating, &c. &c., with all Rural Games and Amusements 12*th edn. Profusely Illustrated*, Rs. 14.
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THACKER, VINING & Co.

MERCANTILE DIRECTORY of the WORLD, *reduced* to Rs. 25.
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FIRMINGER'S MANUAL of GARDENING for INDIA. Rs. 10.
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MEDICAL HINTS for the DISTRICTS. Rs. 3.
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POCKET PENAL, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE and POLICE CODES. Rs. 4.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

HINTS on the STUDY of ENGLISH for INDIAN STUDENTS. Rs. 3.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

ROD in INDIA; Hints How to obtain Sport; by H. S. Thomas, M. C. S. Rs. 5.
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THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

(OF MADRAS)

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GENERAL MANUFACTURERS
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
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BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

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CHURCH FURNITURE—Alter Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, car

INTELLIGENCE

EVENING, 25TH MARCH 1876.

...legram of Friday evening reported ...ool Cotton Market as closing steady ...00 bales, Surats unchanged, but quoting ...ance of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Bengals. ...Cocoanads and Good Fair Tinnevelly; and ...day's closing report is firm, sales again 12,000 ...les, the only change in prices being an advance ...of 1-16d. in Fair Dhollera on the spot. The public messages say nothing about arri...als, but from private sources we learn that they are firm but unchanged.

The New York telegrams of Friday quote Mid. Uplands both on the spot and for May shipment ¼ cent. per lb. higher, Gold and Ex... change on London being unaltered. The receipts at the ports show the following comparisons to date :—

	1876	1875	1874
Week's Receipts.....	64,000	49,000	63,000
„ Exports to U.K.....	53,000	33,000	63,000
„ „ Continent ..	36,000	25,000	17,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sep.	3,696,000	3 144 000	3,960 000
„ Exports to U. K. „ ...	1,489 000	1,374,000	1 364 000
„ „ Continent „ ...	996,000	660,000	716,000
„ Stocks at the Ports.....	663,000	652,000	661,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th instant compares with the previous two years as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Total of all kinds	2,870.000	2,848,820	2,917 570
„ „ Surats	400,000	646 270	686,970

The supply in and afloat for the U. K. only stands as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Stock in Liverpool... ...	775 000	831.860	709.640
„ London	61 625	106,400	174 550
American Afloat	330 000	260,000	338,000
East Indian do.	111,000	208,000	190.000
	1,277 625	1,406 260	1,392 190
Price of Mid. Orleans.....	6 13-16d.	8 1-16d.	8¼d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	4 11-16d.	5¼d.	5¾d.
Difference ...	2¼d	2 13-16d.	2½d

The Manchester Piece Goods Market on Friday was quiet but steady, still at unchanged prices. The manufactured seem singularly slow in following the raw material, but it is scarcely to be wondered at looking to the dulness which continues to prevail in the Piece Goods Markets of the East, and it will be this influence probably which will be the chief drag on the upward movement in Cotton.

The London General Produce Markets continue unchanged.

Consols this morning were quoted at 94¾. French Rentes at 105.

Bar Silver was quoted by Reuter yesterday at 53d, an advance of ¼d per oz. from the previous day, the result probably of continued steady buying for this side. The same message inform us that "the India Office notifies that tenders for biddings on India may be for bills or immediate payments in India by telegraph." Considerable difference of opinion seems to exist as to the construction which should be put on this announcement, some people reading it that Government are now open to accept tenders at any time for telegraphic transfers, but the majority are of opinion that the notification has merely reference to the usual periodical biddings, the first of which is on the 5th proximo. We certainly think the latter interpretation correct, as, although Reuter's wording is somewhat vague, it is scarcely to be supposed that Government would so entirely alter their procedure without saying something more definite, especially as to the amount to be offered on the 5th—£500 000 —has already been advertised in the usual way. However that may be, there can be no doubt that the adoption of telegraphic remittances is a step in the right direction, and the only wonder is that it was not sooner put into practice, the system having been in operation between Banks and merchants for the past five years. The saving in interest alone will at all times enable the Government to obtain an additional ¼ per cent for their bills, but this is the least of the advantages as in some cases, such, for instance, as in times of great stringency in the Money Market it is of the greatest importance to the Banks and worth considerably more than the mere saving in interest to be enabled to lay their funds down here without delay; in fact, the last biddings was a case in point. Money here was extremely scarce and the Banks in some instances obtained their funds by drawing on London at a cost of 1s. 9 5-32d. per rupee, although they could not afford to tender the Government 1s. 9d. for the Council drafts which would not render their cash available for upwards of three weeks. As to the effect of the move on the Exchange Market the tendency, we think, should be to render extreme fluctuations less frequent. The feeling here to-day has certainly been firmer with an advance of 1/16d. all round, but this we think is owing more to the continued stringency in money here than to the price of Silver or the prospects of the biddings. The main question as to the immediate future is of course whether Government intend adhering to their limit of 1s. 9d. or accepting the most favorable tenders. If the latter, there could be little question that an immediate fall would take place in the value of the rupee, but even should 1s. 9d. be adhered to the adoption of telegraphic transfers will enable the Banks to cover their operations as far as possible by Silver or other means of financing, with almost a certainty of being able to make up their amounts by wire at 1s. 9d. In other words the position for the Banks as regards the next biddings is, either a serious fall or at the worst 1s. 9d as an outside rate for a portion of the sums required.

The quotations for Bills on London to-day closed as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand.	...	1s. 8 7-16d. per Rupee
Ditto, 6 months' sight	...	1s. 8 13-16d. „
Credits, 6 months' sight	...	1s. 8¾d. „
Documents, 3 months' sight ...		1s. 815-16d. „

On Calcutta we quote demand 99⅞ ; 60 days' sight 98½ to ⅝.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER there are no large buyers, but some little enquiry has been manifested on native account. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 99 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101½ to ⅝.

In the SHARE MARKET there has been next to nothing doing and we make no change in quotations.

COTTON has been decidedly quieter to-day, and even at a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy from yesterday's prices, there has been no demand worth speaking of. The strong buying yesterday was evidently due more to purchases to cover in March shipment than to Liverpool advices, and with the firmer appearance of Exchange, even the slight advance in Liverpool to-day is discounted at our present level.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. The steamer Dunraven has been fixed for Liverpool at £2 1-3 with concessions, making the rate equal to £1-18 9 nett and the other steamers on the berth are booking at £2. By sail rates are unchanged, viz £1-17-6 for Wood and £2-1-3 to £2-2-6 for Iron ships.

PIECE GOODS are quiet with only a very limited business passing from first hands. Importers show more firmness but buyers decline to pay any advance on previous rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.c.	Agra Bank	97
25,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	8 p.c.	Bank of Bombay New...	667½
5,250	1,000	all	9 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	275
40,000	2611	all	8 p.c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
60,000	400	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	109
60,000	200	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	515

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,070
2,600	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	1,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	575
2,000	1 400	full	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	195

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	21 2 7-8	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	367
£20	19 2 1-4	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	196
£20	13 2 7-8	do.	Ditto	73
£20	21 1-2 1	do.	Ditto	22
100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
£12	19 2 1-2	do.	Do. New Shares.....	245

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st March as compared with that for 14th March :—

Liabilities.	14th March. Rs. A. P.	21st March. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	19,06,555 13 1	19,00,555 13 1
Treasury Balance	3,19,96,538 9 8	3,38,41,146 7 8
Other Deposits	9,01,25,867 3 5	1,96 61,243 3 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	5,54,877 6 9	3,1 2,122 12 3
Sundries	6,02,165 13 6	6,33,941 10 4
Rs.	7,79,31,704 14 5	7,86,70,910 1 1
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,66,46,729 9 0	1,66,35,094 1 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	65,60,414 14 6	66.89,955. 10 4
Credits on ditto ...	25,51,270 2 6	44,97,016 1 10
Bills discounted	1,97,51,630 9 9	1,97,61,672 10 9
Dead Stock	10,67,292 0 9	10,65 787 13 4
Stamps	12,565 4 3	12,2 7 15 9
Balances with other Banks	7,92,760 9 1	5,71,488 15 11
Sundries.....	1,56,822 14 0	1,55,752 8 4
Bullion	21,140 13 9	22,415 9 1
Cash at Head Office	1,18,37,155 8 4	1,33,22,208 2 6
Do. at Branches	1,77,79,764 8 8	1,74,58,309 8 4
Rs.	7,79,31,704 14 5	7,86,70,910 1 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ITALIAN ... STEAMER ARABIA, left Aden for Bombay on S... noon the 25th instant.

THE S.S. ... WAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 24... instant from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo ... and ninety-two deck passengers.

THE BARQUE DINAPORE, 1,047 tons, Captain F. Yeatley, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Kurrachee (March 17th), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP BARON COLONSAY, 1,732 tons, Captain J. C. Pilgrim, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,071 bales cotton, 10,221 cwts. linseed, 4,799 cwts. myrabollams, and 387 cwts. coir yarn.

THE A. B. LLOYDS CO.'S S.S. CASTORE, 1,232 tons, Captain G. Manseing sailed on Saturday last for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers. For Cannanore.—Mr. and Mrs. Pennell, Capt. J. F. W. Kane, Lieut. W. T. McLaughlin, and Mr. J. Munday. For Vingorla.—Col. and Mrs Hogg and six servants, Capt. J. A. Tillard and servant, and Mr. H. E. M. James, offg. Post Master and servant. For Galle.—Capt. Clarke. For Beypore.—Capt. Holdich, Mr. W. H. Havelock C. S. and Messrs W. Harrison and D. Holman. For Alleppy.—Mr. James Darragh. For Tellicherry.—Mr. G. W. Moir. For Colombo.—Mr. J. R. Ledekens. For different ports,—seventy-six deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
24	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Goa, Mar 21.
	Dinapore	Yeatley	Kurrachee, Mar 17.
25	Pehlwan (s).....	DeCosta	Goa, Mar 24.
26	Ibis (s)	Sewa	Genoa, Feb 4.
	Windsor	Reaune	Galle.
	Centaure	Garnier	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
25	Castore (s)	Marueging ..	Trieste, &c.
	Goa (s)	Dickenson...	Coast and Calcutta.
	Vesta (s)	Mickle	Liverpool.
	H M S Undaunted.	Campbell	Seychelles.
	H M S Doris	Tre	England.

The ship Baron Colonsay, Pilgate, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Dunrevan, to Liverpool.

Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
23 C. of Manchester(s).Burns.....Liverpool, Feb 17.
Glengyle (s).....Kuyll .....Penang, Mar 16.

MADRAS.

Mar. ARRIVALS.
23 Inveravon .... London.
24 El Dorado (s)..... ..... London.

Mar. DEPARTURES.
23 Hippogriffe .... Moulmein.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—200 bundles hoop iron. S S Narrelwala.
Clive s—1,011 bundles hoop iron, Khimjee Jewa.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—15 bottles quick silver, S P Framjee ; 70 cases champagne, W Nicol an^d Co ; 41 cases candles 67 packages beer and 4 cases preserved potatoes, Scrabjee Pestonjee and Co ; 2 cases cheese and 12 cases oilmanstore, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.

Abydos.—6 packages hardware, Noormamed Bhamull ; 12 cases candles and 10 cases biscuits &c, The L A and A Co ; 50 cases champagne C Bonnevialli and Co ; 898 bundles hoop iron and 381 bars iron, J F Modlin ; 7 cases toys, Haloi Ownee Tyeb ; 1 cask brandy, 1 cask wine and 5 cases hardware, Bhoy Meea Ebramjee ; 3 bales wall paper, 25 drums linseed oil and 4 casks white paint, Abdool Hoosein Tyebjee.

Persia.—8 cases port and 10 cases rum, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Earl Kingston.—1 hogshead cognac and 4 cases whiskey, Cutler Palmer and Co.

City of Baltimore s—20 bales paper, Bhicoosaba and Co ; 84 casks pale ale, S R Scokis.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—1 barrel claret, C Grondona.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Sumatra s—250 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co ; 51 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 100 cases brandy, H Pestonjee and Sons ; 190 cases brandy, S R Scokir ; 25 cases claret, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Oscar—375 cwts myrabollams, Runchordass Toolseedass ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Trafalgar s—200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Turkish Empire—250 cwts galls, Ruttonsey Mooljee.

Car dos s—47 bales cotton, Rumbally Allyruza ; 25 bales wool, Lillabhoy Hooridass ; 101 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow ; 3,200 cwts wheat, Steam Robert and Co ; 725 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Mennekjee and Co ; 190 cwts coir yarn, Ebram Hajee Haroon ; 54½ cwts coir yarn, Hajee Meedha Cassem, Harold Hazelgrave s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Jairam Duyal ; 475 cwts myrabollams, Runchordass Toolseedass ; 37 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 15 bales cotton, Purseram Ananjee ; 200 cwts horns, Dawoodbhoy Kassum ; 239½ cwts wet dates, Enderjee Moonsee.

Dunraven s—[illegible] bales cotton, Gandraydass Hundrayandass ; 286 cwts coir yarn, Charlee Lillabhur ; 2,031 cwts rape seed and 1,000 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gooculdass Cullianjee ; 75 bales cotton, Mooljee Goculdass ; 300 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co ; 23½ cwts myrabollams, Gooculdass Doongersey ; 200 bales jute, Dossa Kerpal ; 50 bales cotton, Devjee Dossa ; 121 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 24 bales wool, Gordhun Lillabhur.

FOR LONDON.

Dahlia s—12 bales hides and 6 bales hemp, Khanmared Esmail ; 4 bales hides and 9 bales skins, Mahomedbhoy Corjee ; 7,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 16 cases oilbunum, 10 cases hinds and 6 cases mother of pearl shells, Cowasjee Pocknabhoy.

Pekin s—1 case peacock feathers and 1½ cwts blood stone, Allimamed Hasum ; 1 box gold coins, Framjee Sands and Co ; 1 box gold coins, Cursetjee Scrabjee Setna ; 4 bundles Eteth, Cherribhoy Allcobhoy ; 8 bundles Eteeth, Vencshund Jaytadass ; 6 bales hides, N Jehangeerjee ; 8 bales hides, V R L M M Chatty and Co ; 27 bales hides, Hassu Noormamed ; 35 boxes silver coins and 1 box gold coins, The C M Bank of I L and C ; 1,285 cwts rapeseed, Ballil Hubbeeb.

Nubia s—4,000½ cwts linseed and 1,000½ cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1 799½ cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co ; 246 bags myrabollams, Fazul Mamed Dawa.

FOR HAVRE.

Miningu—130 bags black pepper and 500 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

Rialto—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Pekin s—200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Madeline s—2 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 87 cwts mother of pearl shells, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sumatra s—1,001 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

J B Walker s—1,480 cwts teaseed, and 3,000 cwts ground nuts, Ewart Latham and Co.

Castore s, 400 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers.

Sumatra s—3 bales woolen carpets, C Groundnuts.

Azoff s—1,590 cwts linseed, C Tyebjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Castore s—25 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Gadshill—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Queen of Ceylon—107 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR SHARPNESS.

Aberman—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clydesdale—7,500 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Timor—8,100 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR ODE SA.

Venetia s—500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Goa s—32 cwts sawa seed and 5 cases peacock feathers, Rusuballa Allyruza.

Hindostan s—100 cwts sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—27TH MARCH.

Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

LONG CAUSES.

265-75—Mr Fletcher—I M Nicolas vs J P De Mello and others—Craigie Lynch and Owen and Rimington, Hore and Langley.

460-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Moorarjee Topun and others vs Sodhe Vaikoont A and others—Lynch and Tobin.

514-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Bhanjee Zootani and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

191-75—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Sha Vullubbhoy Gopaldas and others—Crawford and Bosvy.

591-74—Macfarlane and P—William Smith vs Sir Albert Sassoon.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSE.

369-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Abdool Satar, Hajee Mahomed vs Hajee Vydina Hajee E—Lynch and Tobin, Muljee and B and NN K—Part heard.

Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

For Argument on Judge's Summons.

589-75—In person—Levi Huskel and others vs Dadajee alias Reuben M. sajee—In person.

624-75—In person—Daya Sunda and others vs Dadajee alias Reuben Mosajee—In person.

Ezekiel Solomon vs Claimaint—Muljee and B.

LONG CAUSES.

616-75—Janardhun and Ghanbhoy—Goverdhundass Nurrotumdass vs Ramjee Bhica Coomba—Fletcher and Smith. —Part heard.

477-75—Hearn and Cleveland—A G Lathan and others vs The Oceonda Press Company, Ld—Shapoorji and Thacurdas.

442-75—Balkrishna and B—Moniraj Maharaj vs Bunmalchund Purtubdall—Craigie L and Own.

255-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanji Dhunjibhoy vs Karson Sajan—In Person.

572-74—K Morojee—Damoodhur Sucsram and others vs Wassoodow Luxomnon and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Balkrishna and B.

517-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others vs Farullahbhoy Casumbhoy &c—J Cama.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 23.

Brunesson Esq, Bl Chaplain, Eccle Dept, to appear before a Med board from Mean Meer.

Singleton, Capt, By 16th Regt, on leave, from Poona.

Baillie, Surg-Major, Bl Med Dept, on leave, from Bhagulpore.

MARCH 24.

Dougall, Lieut-Col, Bl Staff Corps, on furlough, from Umballa.

Henderson, Major, Bl 60th Rifles, on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 24.

Lloyd, Major, By Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.

Stoton, Capt, Ms 32nd Regt N I, to join, to Dorunda.

MARCH 25.

Pennell,—, Ms 48th Regt, on leave, to Cannanore.

Bourne, Lieut, Ms 43rd L I, on duty, to Bellary.

Mellise, Lieut, By Sappers and Miners, on leave, to Kirkee.

Tittard, Capt, By R A, to join, to Belgaum.

Dean Pitt, Lieut, Bl R A, to join to Ferozepore.

Wright Col, Bl Pol Agent, on furlough, to Europe.

Hogg, Col, By 19th Regt N I, on duty, to Dharwar.

Kane Capt, Ms 48th Regt, on duty, to Cannanore.

McLaughlin, Lieut, Ms 48th Regt, on duty, to Cannanore.

Amherst, Sub Lieut, By 7th Fus, on duty, to Belgaum.

Herbert, Sub-Lieut, 7th Fus, on duty to Belgaum.

Fitzerald, Sub-Lieut, Bl 60th Rifles, By to join, to Meerut.

Baillie, Surg-Major, Bl Bri Med Ser, on medical service, to England.

Bayly, Sub-Lieut, By 106th Regt, on privilege leave, to Poona.

MARCH 26.

Dunn, Capt, Ms 46th Regt on leave, to Deolalee.

Poole, Capt, By 5th Regt N I, from leave, to Poona.

Marshall, Capt Bl Bl Arty, to join, to Kyraguilly Punjab.

Gibson, Cpt Ms, Ms 5th Regt N I, to join, to Malcat.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 22.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Lt Leopold James Henry Grey, Asst Comr, employed on the special work for the measurement and settlement of the Barkagurh Estate in Lohardugga, is vested with the powers of a Collr under Regulation VII of 1822.

Mr Frederick William Kelly, Revenue Surveyor, in charge of the survey operations in Midnapore, is re-vested with the powers of a Depy Collr under Regulation IX of 1833 in that Dist.

The furlough for twenty months granted to Lt-Col J Burn, Senior Capt of the Behar Mounted Volunteer Rifles under Orders of the 21st Feb 1876, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 23rd idem, will have effect from the 13th March 1876, instead of from the 30th March 1876, as previously notified.

Lt-Col J Macdonald, Supt, Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the temporary management of the Zoological Garden at Alipore.

Capt John Edward Sandeman, Asst Supt, in charge of the Dhanwar Estate Survey, is vested with the powers of a Depy Collr under Regulation IX of 1833.

Mr T T Allen, Offg 1st and Sen ions Judge, Jessore, is allowed furlough for a period of one year eleven months and eight days under Sec 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 1st April 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

In succession of the Orders of the 4th inst, Mr E S Moseley, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, is posted to the Dist of Durbhanga.

Mr J Nugent, Asst Mag and Collr, is appointed to have charge of the Steelsmankur Division of the Manbhoom Dist.

Maj Edward Yeamans Walcott, Asst Comr, Manbhoom, is appointed to act as Cantt Mag of Barrackpore and as Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment, during the absence, on leave, of Capt W Hopkinson, or until further orders.

The services of Lt H M Temple, Extra Aid-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Lt-Govr, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept, with effect from the 22nd inst.

The Lt-Govr has been pleased to re-appoint the following gentlemen, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th sections of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, to be Members of the Council of the Lt-Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, with effect from the 9th inst :—

Mr T W Brooke, and Mr Vernon Hugh Schalch.

Mr J G Charles, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Depy Comr of Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J Lambert, or until further orders.

The Order of the 30th inst, appointing Mr Charles Raban to act in the first grade of Asst Superintendents of Police, will have effect from the 28th June last, the date on which Mr W B Savi received charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police.

Surg-Maj James John Durrent, Principal Asst to Opium Agent, Behar, having returned to duty on the 21st Feb 1876, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 8th idem is cancelled.

Mr James Ariel Connsell is appointed to act as Asst Collr of Customs, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr G M Goodricke, or until further orders.

Surg Adam Scott Reid, Offg Civil Surg of Chittagong, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Cooch Behar, during the absence, on leave, of Dr T Frisone, or until further orders.

Asst Apothecary Andrew Fitzgibbon, attached to the Howrah General Hospital, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Medical Officer of Beerbhoom.

The services of third grade Asst Surg Suresh Chunder Ghose, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces.

Surg J C Fullerton, in medical charge Left Wing N I, was in medical charge of the civil station of Dacca from 29th July to 1st Aug 1875, and from 27th Sept to 8th Dec 1875.

Surg Maj J Ewart, Surg Supt, Presidency Genl Hospital, is allowed subsidiary leave under Sec 18 (b)—1 of the Civil Leave Code for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough to Europe.

Surgn Frederick Robert Irwin, M B, was in temporary medical charge of the civil station of Julpigoree from the 11th Dec 1875 to the date on which he was relieved of his duties at that station.

Surg-Maj S B Partridge, Professor of Surgery in the Calcutta Medical College, is allowed subsidiary leave under Sec 18 (b)—1 of the Civil Leave Code from the 1st to the 10th April 1876 inclusive, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Dr D Picachy, Civil Medical Officer, Purneah, is allowed leave for three months under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Surg D W D Comins, M D, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn of Purneah, during the absence, on leave, of Dr Picachy, or until further orders.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. the following are the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 5 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6 30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 5-30 P.M., and registered at 5 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE FIRST SERIES OF LECTURES will be DELIVERED in Bombay in the first, or Cold Weather, Term of 1876-77. Subject :—SANSKRIT and the PRAKRIT LANGUAGES derived from it.

The Series will consist of not fewer than SIX LECTURES CANDIDATES for the LECTURESHIP are invited to send in their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st day of May next.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
Bombay, 4th March 1876. Registrar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

EVANS—March 26th, at Bristol, England, the wife of Alber J. Evans, Bombay, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LLOYD—CHRISTIE—March 24th, at the Cathedral, Bombay by the Revd Ward Maule, Major R. M. Lloyd, Bo Staff Corps, Offg Brigade Major, Belgaum, to Adelaide Frances, (Minnie,) only daughter of the late Brigr. General T. Tolfrey Christie, Bombay Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEADON—March 22nd, at Midnapore, Mrs. Henry Beadon, of a daughter.

WILKES—March 21st, at Lucknow, the wife of Surgeon-Major, E. Wilkes, A. M. D., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SAUNDERS—March 21st, at Ajmere, Rajpootana, of bronchitis Harold La Touche, the son of Leslie S. Saunders, C. S., aged 1 year, 4 months.

TROUP—March 19th, at Meerut, Lieutenant-General Colin Troup, C. B., aged 70 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1876.

THE grateful Queen of England has presented her portrait to the Minister who, in defiance of public opinion, has forced through the House of Commons a Bill for conferring on Her Majesty the title of Empress of India. Mr. Disraeli deserves his reward, but the Queen will, we fear, have cause hereafter to regret her first abandonment of the *rôle* of a Constitutional Sovereign. It is worthy of remark that in none of the divisions on the Bill did a clear majority of the whole House of Commons sanction the innovation on which the Queen had set her heart. The House passed the Bill, it is true, but with obvious reluctance, and Mr. Disraeli himself has shown the want of any urgent State reasons for the measure by shifting his ground over and over again, and continually seeking to justify the change of title by some fresh argument. He told the House at first, with admirable assurance, that the Princes and people of India were eager to be placed under the rule of an Empress. It appeared, however, that the Home Government had not deigned to consult the Viceroy in the matter, and it could not therefore know anything about the sentiments of the Native Princes. As for the people of India, *Native Opinion* this week says :—"The British Empire in India "does not rest on titles, nor upon the "strength of the rulers, but upon the affec-"tion of the people and the trust they have in "the good intentions of their rulers; and we "therefore regret that, while the title is assumed "to strengthen the already overwhelming "strength of the governing, nothing is done to "increase the affection and confidence of the "governed." This plea for the Bill has, therefore, failed completely. Her Majesty has also been baulked of the anticipated pleasure of assuming the Imperial title in England, for Englishmen are not in the mood yet to sanction the insidious encroachments of Cæsarism on their Constitution. Mr. Disraeli, therefore, falls back on the extraordinary line of defence that, having regard to the steady advance of the Russians to the Indian frontier, it is necessary for the Queen to show, by calling herself Empress of India, that she means to maintain her dominion in this country. The only excuse for such a declaration, which reminds one rather of the Chauvinism of M. Thiers and other French orators than of the reserved and stately manner in which English statesmen have always prided themselves on confronting the menaces of the enemies of England, is that the Government has in fact resolved to give force to the assumption of the new title by adopting a vigorous frontier policy. But even in this case "Queen" would have been as good a word to conjure with as Empress. Mr. Disraeli seems to have been bitten with the love of fine words which induced the Scotchman to build a School and call it an Academy. The die is cast, however, and all Her Majesty's subjects in India are now summarily degraded to the condition of second class subjects, who are no longer even in theory on an equal footing with the people of England. One great evil of the introduction of Imperialism will be the increase of the arrogant pretensions of Indian officials, and the widening of the gulf that even now, separates them from all classes of the people European and native. We shall have a Great Mogul at Calcutta and little Great Moguls in every district and Municipality, and no hope will remain of the ultimate introduction of liberal institutions into the country.

OUR

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

LORD NORTHBROOK.

MADRAS, 26TH MARCH.

The Viceroy, after visiting Madras, proceeds with His Grace the Governor to Cottacamund, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, and Tuticorin, whence he will embark for Ceylon. Lord Northbrook will spend a fortnight with the Governor of Ceylon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, 25TH MARCH.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Suez to-day.

THE QUEEN AND MR. DISRAELI.

Her Majesty the Queen has presented her portrait to Mr. Disraeli.

THE TITLES BILL.

The Royal Titles Bill has been read a first time in the House of Lords.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

SHANGHAI, 25TH MARCH.

The German Minister has officially notified that Germany renounces its Treaty with China.

THE WOOSUNG RAILWAY.

The Tsoungli-Yamen (Foreign Office) has issued instructions to the authorities to allow the construction of the Woosung Railway to proceed unmolested.

THE S. S. ORONTES.

ALEXANDRIA, 24TH MARCH.

H. M. Troopship Orontes has passed through the Suez Canal outward bound.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 24TH MARCH.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	86,000 bales.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	10,000 do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats....	28,000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton..	50,000 do.
Do. do. Surats....	8,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	775,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	77,000 do.
Stock of Cotton in London	61,625 do.

Surats during the week have been in great demand.

LONDON, 24TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera.....	4¾d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7lbs. Shirtings	6s. 6d.
84lbs. do.	7s. 7½d.
40s. Mule Twist	0s. 10¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅝.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	105.
Bar Silver.....	53.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 25TH MARCH, 10-35 A. M.

Mail Steamer Gwalior, from Bombay, arrived.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rate of Interest or Discount.

THE mail from Ghazeepore to Azimgurh is reported by telegram to the *Pioneer* to have been plundered on Wednesday night.

THE writer of a letter from Mandalay to the *Rangoon Mail* says that the King has now sent an official to meet the English Karrennee Boundary Commissioners. The Minister chosen is the Myotha Woondouk, Judge of the mixed Court, and it is rumoured that the mixed Court will, at Mandalay would be closed in consequence for three months. A new title of "*Menyeen Maha Mendin Yasah*" has been conferred on this official before his departure.

DEATH is still busy in the Educational Department. The *Indian Daily News* records the death of Mr. Thwaites, Principal of Hooghly College, who died on Tuesday afternoon, and was buried on Wednesday. The fearful mortality among educational officers is at least curious; and if it be not exceptional or a remarkable accident, it is worth inquiry into; and if it be traceable to preventible causes, those causes should be removed.

MISS CARPENTER who leaves Bombay by to-day's mail steamer takes with her what will doubtless be considered an interesting charge—two children of Baboo Sasipada Banerjee, whom she will educate in England. It will be remembered, says the Calcutta *Daily News*, that we recorded the death of Mrs. Banerjee a short time since; and stated that that lady visited England some years ago, when she was the guest of Miss Carpenter. If the youngsters possess the "timber" of their parents, good things may be hoped from them.

THE rising reported from Berhampore and that reported from Vizagapatam, are, no doubt, one and the same event, the *Madras Times* states, and adds:—It is certain that the Rajah of Bustar has applied to the British authorities at Vizagapatam for assistance, saying that he is besieged in his palace by his own troops, who threaten to murder him—in return for what favours on his part, is not known. Two companies of the 2nd M. N. I have started from Vizagapatam for "the seat of war," and Mr. Goderich, the Agent of the Governor, accompanies the force to see what the business is. This event will not improbably lead to a revision of the political position of His Highness of Bustar, for it is obvious that if a petty potentate can call in the aid of the British Power whenever popular indignation rises against him, he is but little likely to be considerate towards his subjects.

AMONG the reasons which have induced the Viceroy to feel some confidence in the virtues of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill we observe, remarks the *Indian Daily News*, that His Excellency gives a place to the circumstance that the Council "had had the advantage" of having upon the select committee "Mr. Hope, who, from his own personal knowledge as to the matters concerned in the bill, had been able to render reliable assistance to the Council." Considering that Mr. Hope's personal knowledge as to the matters concerned in the bill has formed the subject of some High Court animadversion, which it would be an error to consider inspiriting, it seems to us that the Viceroy is perhaps the least thing imprudent—not indeed in feeling the confidence which he confesses, since that is a private exercise of judgment—but in attempting to take the public into that confidence. The public may decline to be taken in in that particular way: and considering that the above-mentioned observations of the Bombay High Court were published all over the country, who could blame the public?

WE understand from the *Madras Times* that the contemplated establishment by the Government of India, of a General Treasury at Madras for the concentration, at a central spot, of the surplus cash balances at the different Treasuries in the Presidency, has not found favour with the local Government, who are of opinion that such an institution is not called for in Madras when money could be remitted to Calcutta or Bombay by bills almost as fast as it could be sent down to the Bank, when there is a demand for coin at these places; besides which, the adoption of the new system would necessarily entail considerable expense and trouble in bringing in the surplus cash balances of the more northern districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna and Coconada, from whence the difficulties of transit are great. Should the Government of India, however, see fit to overrule these objections it has been suggested that the surplus balances at the aforementioned treasuries, as well as that at the extreme western district of South Canara, might, with advantage, be shipped to Calcutta and Bombay by steamers, which [illegible] and the surplus balances brought down [illegible] If sanctioned [illegible] Treasury [illegible] used as [illegible] by the [illegible]

their dwellings, and of providing themselves with the necessary stores of provisions, cattle, seeds, and agricultural implements for the cultivation of their fields. The number of the fugitives exceeds 100,000, and the small remnants of their property which they brought with them when they crossed the frontier have long been exhausted. Their houses, agricultural implements, and cattle have all disappeared, and it is very questionable whether the Porte, however willing, will be able to muster up sufficient funds to replace them, while, if they are not replaced, at least to some extent, the result must be a general destitution, if not famine, for which neither political reforms nor the efforts of diplomacy can provide any remedy. Negotiations have accordingly been opened between the Vienna Cabinet and the Porte on the subject; but though the Turkish Government has declared its willingness to receive the fugitives, and to grant them a free pardon, it has not touched upon the question of supplies. A further communication was then sent from Vienna, pointing out that the insurrection had been mainly caused by material grievances, and that the concessions now made to the rayahs, will prove illusory if they are only permitted to return to their devastated villages, and are not at the same time afforded the means of existence. Such a proceeding can only tend to make the insurgents more desperate, and to prolong the conflict notwithstanding the pacific intervention of the powers.

DR. RUSSELL gives the following accounnt of an incident that occurred during the Prince's shooting excursion in the Terai. The Mr. Robinson who had such a narrow escape is the Rev Julian Robinson, the *Pioneer's* special correspondent:—"The number of tigers killed shows how plentiful the beasts are. Saturday was a blank day, for the Prince and his party returned to camp without having had any sport, though led by Sir Jung himself. It appears that the camp elephants and camels had got on the ground and spoil, the shooting. The second party, which went out for general shooting, in charge of Mr. Moore magistrate of Bareilly, was more fortunate. In beating across a grassy plain they came upon a fine tiger, which was making for the jungle, when Mr. Moore fired at and hit it. As they closed on in pursuit, the tiger turned on the elephants, sprang on the head and side of Mr. Robinson's, placing one claw on the ride, so that he could not fire, and the other on the howdah door, and tearing the mahout's leg. The elephant swung around, the howdah door flew open, and the tiger fell off but sprang at the elephant again and clawed it cruelly, till it was kicked off by the frightened beast. It then leaped up at once on the head of Colonel Ellis's elephant, and was tearing the mahout down, when Colonel Ellis, leaning down over the howdah, coolly fired with the muzzle almost touching the tiger, which dropped dying on the ground, but not till it had lacerated the man's knee and leg. Surgeon Kellett dressed the men's wounds on the spot, and the injured elephants were sent back to camp. Another tiger was started, and killed in the open half an hour afterwards. Indian sportsmen pride themselves on stopping a tiger before it can injure mahout or elephant; but in the present case the grass was so long, and the charges were so sudden, that it was scarcely possible to do so. All this took but a few seconds, and was most exciting while it lasted.

WE are told by the *Englishman* that an officer of the Indian Army, Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. MacGregor, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, has lately been causing some little uneasiness in the Foreign Office, by his proceedings in Persia. It appears that he was proceeding home *viâ* Persia, and after arriving at Teheran, suddenly conceived the idea of visiting Herat, where, he imagined, he might obtain some information of importance to the British Government. Accordingly he sent off a letter to the Mustafi, Governor of Herat, announcing his visit, and asking that accommodation suitable to his rank might be provided for him. He also sent on a tent and his uniform, the latter, it can only be supposed, to establish his identity, and without waiting for a reply to his application, started also himself. Before, however, he had got far on his journey, he was met by a messenger from the Mustafi, accompanied by some sowars, who informed him that he could not be allowed to proceed, and escorted him back to Teheran. Colonel MacGregor then reported the matter to Mr. Thompson at the British Embassy in Persia, and applied for permission to visit Herat, and the matter ultimately was referred to the Viceroy in India. Lord Northbrook at once replied that Colonel MacGregor should be immediately informed of the error under which he was labouring, and be warned against any future attempt at entering foreign territories without special permission. In his letter to the Persian Embassy, Colonel MacGregor announced that he had discovered a Russian prisoner at Merv, though the Russians pretended to be ignorant of the fact. Finally, he suggests, that, should he fall into the hands of the Turkomans, he hopes that Mrs. Aitchison and his other friends will get up a fancy bazaar towards obtaining his ransom, and a offer such a suggestion. The *Englishman* thinks that the sooner Colonel MacGregor is taken care of by his friends the better.

IT is a somewhat remarkable commencement for our proprietary in the Suez Canal, says an English paper, that the Englishman who gave the earliest and most earnest support to M. Lesseps's project should be dismissed. Sir Daniel Adolphus Lange, although a native of London, is well known in Newcastle. His brother is a merchant on the Quayside, and Consul for the Netherlands. Some of your readers will recollect that Sir Daniel attended a meeting of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, held to promote the Suez Canal scheme, and that he made a speech on the subject in the Guildhall. He has been connected with the construction of the Suez Canal since 1857, and received the honour of knighthood on the completion of the work. Sir Daniel unsuccessfully contested Midhurst in 1868. He is a member of the Society of Arts, a fellow of the Geographical and other societies, and an author of several valuable books. He has been awarded the orders of the Medjidie and of the Crown of Italy, and is Knight Commander of the order of Isabella of Spain, as well as a grand officer of the order of the Sun and Lion in Persia. It is a singular beginning of England's influence that this talented and distinguished man should be so suddenly dismissed from the service of the Canal Company. It was explained, however, by the *Times* that "in the recent publication of parliamentary papers on the purchase of the canal shares some letters addressed confidentially by Sir Daniel to Earl Granville, so long ago as 1871, were by inadvertence included, and the appearance of these letters, written under obviously patriotic influences, has led M. de Lesseps and his co-directors to dismiss Sir Daniel abruptly from his position." On this M. Charles de Lesseps writes:—"Sir D. Lange has, in fact, been relieved of his functions as agent of the company at London. Sir D. Lange had no part whatever in the deliberations of the council of directors, and he did not represent English interests. While simply a paid agent in the service of the company, Sir D. Lange in 1871, without informing the direction, entered into a correspondence with her Majesty's Ministers, and even involved himself in personal negotiations, in which he abused the name of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, while putting forth inexact facts. This correspondence has been revealed to us for the first time by a recent official publication, and we believe it is to this most regretable publication that we must attribute the greatest part of the misunderstandings which have occurred between her Majesty's Government and the Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime. It will be sufficient to any candid man to read Sir D. Lange's letters to see an explanation of his inevitable dismissal."

THE special correspondent of the *Echo* in [illegible] letter about Gwalior, mentions the follow[illegible] circumstances, which, as we happen to [illegible] are very correctly stated:—"Amongst the [illegible] paper men and special correspondents who [illegible] followed the Prince through India is [illegible] Williams, agent for Reuter's telegra[illegible] gentleman whom to know is to like, and [illegible] resided in the country as chief of Reuter's [illegible] bay office for seven years. Last evening, [illegible] Williams had witnessed the reception of th[illegible] and the illuminations of the town of [illegible] he sat down to write his telegram [illegible] English as well as the Indian Press, [illegible] account in somewhat extended form of [illegible] affair. To do this he neglected his d[illegible] by eight p. m. had finished his work. [illegible] horseman from one of Scindia's chiefs [illegible] ed him off to the Indian Government [illegible] office at Morar, a distance of three [illegible] the money to pay for the telegram [illegible] letters been wired immediately, as t[illegible] have been, the account of the affair [illegible] been in the London papers next (t[illegible] But it was destined otherwise. Th[illegible] agent at Morar had either bought [illegible] land or had married his daugh[illegible] otherwise engaged. In any case,

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were thirty European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

ASSAULT.—A reckla driver, named Narayen Ballaji was on Saturday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for assaulting Govind Morar.

A VAGRANT.—John Mitchell, a European, was on Saturday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, and was sent to the Government Workhouse.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A cart driver, named Baba[illegible] Narayen, was on Saturday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing his bullock on that day at the Elphinstone Bunder.

A CRIMINAL LUNATIC AT LARGE.—A criminal lunatic, named Toolseeram, about fifty-five years of age, admitted into the Colaba Lunatic Asylum from Tanna on the 14th October 1874, escaped from that asylum on Saturday afternoon. The Police are in search for him.

MR. AVELING'S BENEFIT.—Mr. Henry Aveling's benefit takes place at the Grant Road Theatre this evening, when Tom Taylor's comedy, "Masks and Faces" will be produced, Mr. Aveling playing *Sir Charles Pomander*, Mrs. Lewis *Peg Woffington*, and Miss Benison, *Mabel Vane*.

SASSOON DOCK.—The *s. s.* Zealot left the dock on Tuesday last and proceeded down the coast to take up a charter. The Cagnore left the dock on Friday night and sailed on Saturday. The *s. s.* Cordelia entered the same day, having on board a quantity of heavy machinery, and the Trafalgar went out on Saturday night.

LECTURE ON IDOLATRY.—The meeting for the discussion of the subject of "Idolatry not sanctioned by the Vedas," being the subject of the lecture delivered by Dayanund Saraswaty Swamy on Friday last, will be held to-day, Monday, the 27th inst., at 8 P.M., in the hall of Mr. Bhai Jeewanjee, Pallow Road. Persons having cards will only be admitted.

A SEAMAN'S COMPLAINT.—Thomas Crosley, of the British ship Dover Castle, appeared on Saturday before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, and made a complaint regarding the rations supplied to him and the crew of that ship as being insufficient. His Worship referred the complainant to the Shipping Master of the Port as he had no power to deal with the case.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 335 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 106 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 191 by the Magistrates of Police, 1 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 28 by military courts-martial, and 9 by naval courts-martial. Of the prisoners 277 were natives, and the remainder 58 Europeans.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 326 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 259 prisoners, including 18 women, of whom 36 were non-labour prisoners and 223 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 67 prisoners, including 6 women. Of these latter 28 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 39 from the Small Causes Court.

RECEIVING A BRIBE.—A police constable, No. 94 A, named Govind Kannoo, was on Saturday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with taking a bribe or an unauthorized reward on the 22nd instant, he being a member of the police force. The case stands postponed for hearing to this day on the application of the defendant to enable him to procure counsel for his defence. The Magistrate declined to receive bail for his liberation.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—An inquest was held on Saturday by the Deputy Coroner, Mr. Skipsey, at the Goculdas Teipal Hospital, on view of the body of a Hindoo, named Nuthoo. The deceased appears to have been an habitual drunkard. He was found lying in one of the liquor shops in a state of insensibility when he was removed by the Police to the hospital where he expired. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking.

A SUMMARY SUIT.—At the High Court, on Saturday last, a summary suit brought by Thomas Fisher Punnett against Govindjee Purshotum and others, was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Inverarity, appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff proved the claim which was founded upon a bill of exchange, and His Lordship gave a decree for him for Rs. 1,060-3-9, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 5th February last, costs Rs. 300, and further interest on the judgment until payment at 6 per cent.

DEATH OF A PRISONER.—A [illegible] inquest was held on Saturday at H. M.'s Hous[illegible] the body of Purshotum J[illegible] Deceased [illegible] about 60 or 70 years of age [illegible] the said jail, under virtue [illegible] Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott, [illegible] sentenced to five years' rig[illegible] deceased appears to have [illegible] from his admission, he being [illegible] the evidence adduced, the [illegible] by the jury:—"That [illegible] caused by diarrhœ[illegible]

FIRE.—[illegible]

THE GAEKWAR'S BIRTHDAY DURBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 25TH MARCH.

AFTER posting my last I attended the State Durbar in honour of H. H. the Gaekwar's birthday. It was a very solemn affair, and as perhaps there are some of your numerous readers who have no very clear idea as to what a durbar is, I will describe this one. Our road to the Palace in the city is the same along which the "bold and designing Ameena travelled on that eventful night when she was received by the "persecuted prince" at the top of the staircase" and the Durbar is held in the same Palace. We arrive at a narrow door only wide enough to admit one at a time; this door opens on to the main street and is, I suppose, the principal entrance. A large crowd of natives are in the street and a guard of honour is drawn up facing the Palace. The guard is formed from one of the Gaekwar's regiments and look smart and well got up soldiers. They "present arms" as Mr. Melvill passes them. We now enter the narrow door and our first step is the bottom step of a staircase of the same width as the door on each side. Attached to the side walls is a long rope to hold on by in lieu of a balustrade and the steps are so steep and high that without the aid of these ropes the ascent would be difficult and somewhat dangerous. Up we climb, and on reaching the top we find ourselves in a narrow room that leads at once into the Hall of Audience or Durbar Room. A rich carpet is spread on the floor, and on the right as you enter is seated a long row of sirdars and natives of the upper class; facing them, and on the other side of the room, sit the European officers and some civilians. All are in undress uniform with the exception of two or three who appear in full dress. At the top of the room is a handsome sofa plated with gold and covered with cloth of gold, and upon it side by side are the youthful Gaekwar and Mr. Melvill, the Resident. The Prime Minister, Sir Mahadeva Rao, occupies a chair on the left of the Gaekwar. Facing the sofa, and at the bottom of the room, are two dancing girls, with open mouths singing at the top of their voices while some dissipated looking men keep up a subdued accompaniment on some instrument of the fiddle order. The room is decorated with some handsome chandeliers suspended from the ceiling and a few pictures are hung on the walls.

These pictures are of the French type and repre[illegible] European women in evening dress. It is hoped that the young Prince's English friends will [illegible] their influence to improve his taste in [illegible] of pictures; the character is much affected [illegible] objects.

The Gaekwar wore one of his splendid [illegible] neck ornaments. The centre stone was about [illegible] the bowl of a teaspoon and said to be worth [illegible] of rupees. After we have all sat looking [illegible] for ten minutes or so, large trays of [illegible] are brought in; on one is the "pan" [illegible] consists of green leaves with spices [illegible] upon them, and on the other a pile of [illegible] receives one of the leaves with its [illegible] distely passes it over to an att[illegible] take it behind his chair; the [illegible] round the neck of each of the visi[illegible] sprinkled on each, and the whole ass[illegible] The Durbar is over and we escape in[illegible] the streets and drive home. I recon[illegible] unity of seeing a picture representi[illegible] hundred years ago. The most striking [illegible] the durbar of the present and the one [illegible] the great change in the dress of the E[illegible] trasted with the change that has ta[illegible] native costume; the latter have, I th[illegible] alteration, they almost all wear E[illegible] white or silk stockings, and [illegible] all sit cross-legged on the flo[illegible] natives alike, which in the [illegible] and silk stocking period must [illegible] now all classes sit in Englis[illegible] The Gaekwar has taken under [illegible] man, and his wife, who [illegible] tricks; most of them are wel[illegible] formed with much skill and [illegible] asked to see the exhibition a[illegible] bands played remarkably w[illegible] and the spectators spent a [illegible] were much astonished and [illegible] On Wednesday the staff [illegible] evening mail train. The [illegible] relieved; they left by the [illegible] one of some excitement as [illegible] scene on the platform was [illegible] the station cheering the same [illegible] several ladies were leaving [illegible] ocers and leave-takers was [illegible] train and the crowd of [illegible] d a pet sheep and was seated [illegible] great. One of the men ha[illegible] his arms round the warm[illegible] on the platform with [illegible] declined to part with it when [illegible] coated creature's neck; but it into the break-van and [illegible] the guard wanted to p[illegible] him into the carriage. [illegible] guard was a little cheering and the [illegible] the train moved off [illegible]pson and Colonel Nuttall and [illegible] had made themselves friends [illegible] one or two o[illegible] d out. The new half battery [illegible] in the ba[illegible] barracks are ready. It is to be [illegible] are in t[illegible] be kept long in tents as the [illegible] hoped [illegible] ather greater than is agreeable. [illegible] heat.

[illegible]WAR AND MAHALUX-[illegible]E WARD.

[illegible] and Mahalurmee Ward is vacant, [illegible] to learn that Mr. G. S. Lynch, of the [illegible] and Tobio, has come forward to fill the [illegible] Linch is an old resident on Malabar Hill, [illegible] known in Bombay that the announce[illegible] intention to come forward to solicit the [illegible] esidents in his Ward is sufficient to secure [illegible] esirable that this important Ward should [illegible] a European, and the election of [illegible] certain as the majority of native [illegible] will, we believe, give him their [illegible] time European voters should [illegible] r support to Mr. Lynch and [illegible] o do same. Mr. Lynch [illegible] loss of time.

[illegible] OBSERVATIONS.

[illegible] ATORY, COLABA.

[illegible] March.

[illegible] a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m.

[illegible] p.m.

[illegible] g. Fah ..... 29·794

[illegible] ..... 81·5

[illegible] ..... 73·6

[illegible] ..... 70·2

[illegible] Air ..... 29·4

[illegible] (the whole sky clouded—8). 0·8

[illegible] ture of air (read at 9-30 a.m. [illegible] day) ..... 86·6

[illegible] do ..... 74·6

[illegible] s of wind.....NW, NNW, N, WNW, NW.

[illegible] 446

[illegible]r, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it [illegible] to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit [illegible] ed by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied [illegible]ent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for [illegible] the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain [illegible] length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed [illegible] without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two [illegible] of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual [illegible] of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those [illegible] may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY [illegible]—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. UNDAUNTED AND DORIS.

H. M. S. UNDAUNTED, Rear-Admiral Macdonald, steamed out of Bombay harbour on Saturday afternoon about 5 30 P.M. A salute was fired as the vessel got under weigh on her way to the Seychelles. About half an hour afterwards, the Doris went out of harbour under full sail. The Dori has been under steam incessantly since she was commissioned and her timbers are so much shaken by the action of the engines that she is going home to be broken up. Her screw and funnel have been unshipped, and she will proceed to England round the Cape under sail. The Diamond, which relieved the Briton a few weeks ago, is the only man-of-war now in the harbour; but there are two, the Daphne and the Rifleman, undergoing repairs in the Dockyard.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

The number of small-pox patients under treatment on Saturday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Friday morning to Saturday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 30 under treat[illegible] admissions, 2 discharges and no deaths. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, 5 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 35 under treatment, 2 admissions, 2 discharges and 1 death, the victim to the disease in this instance was William Dorrance, an engineer connected with the cotton press at Banee. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered on Saturday was [illegible]51, of whom 36 were Hindoos, 9 Mahomedans, 4 Parsees, 1 native Christian, and 1 European. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Fort, 5; Esplanade, 1; Market, 3; Mandvie, 4; Girgaum, 4; Parsee Dungree, 3; Phoobe Talao, 2; Mahalurmee, 2; Bhoolcheswar, 5; Khara Talao, 5; Coomberwarda, 4; Bhoolcheswar, 3; Kamathipura, 1; Mazagon, 2; Cumatepoore, 6; Khetwady, 2; Girgaum, 2; Sewree, 2; Parell, 2; and Mahim, 4.

The number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Saturday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 32 under treatment, no admissions, 2 discharged and 1 death, a seaman of the British ship Aldergrove, named Archibald McMu[illegible]rbee.

HIGH COU[illegible]RT.—MARCH 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir MICHAEL WESTROPP, C.J., and the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

MORARJEE GOCULDAS AN[illegible] D OTHERS *vs.* PARVATIBAI, WIDOW.

THEIR Lordships de[illegible]livered judgment in this case, which was an appeal fr[illegible]m a decision given by Mr. Justice Bayley in a cause [illegible]in which Parvatibai sued to recover the property le[illegible]ft by a manby named Goculdas, who died in June 1873, and [illegible]whose heir she was, the other side relying on a w[illegible]ll alleged to have been made by Goculdas' widow, Sa[illegible]karbai, who died in December of the same year.

His Lordship th[illegible]e Chief Justice said that Sakerbai appeared to hav[illegible]e become blind some time before the death of her [illegible]husband, and one of the points relied upon by o[illegible]counsel on behalf of Parvatibai was that Sakerbai's [illegible]blindness disqualified her from inheriting from h[illegible]er husband, and that therefore her will, even if genui[illegible]ne, could not have effect. Mr. Justice Bayley, having d[illegible]ecided in favour of Parvatibai on another ground, did not give an opinion on this question. It was adm[illegible]itted that Sakerbai's blindness was not congenital, but [illegible]had supervened in comparatively recent years, I[illegible]though in the lifetime of her husband. The question, the[illegible]refore, for solution was whether total blindness not [illegible]congenital, disqualified a person so inheriting. After quoting numerous authorities among [illegible]Hindoo law writers, His Lordship said there was a clear [illegible]preponderance of authority in favour of the proposition [illegible]that blindness, to disqualify a person from inher[illegible]iting, must be congenital. On these grounds the op[illegible]inion of the Court was against Parvatibai on this p[illegible]oint.

The remainder of the judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Sargent, who said the next important question for the Court to consider was whether the will was gen[illegible]uine. Mr. Justice Bayley had decided that it was from[illegible] first to last a deliberate forgery, executed by one o[illegible] the defendants in the suit. After closely reviewing the evidence, His Lordship said the Court did not [illegible]concur in Mr. Justice Bayley's decision upon this point, as their Lord hips were of opinion that the evidence afforded no satisfactory reason to doubt that Sakerbai [illegible]did put her mark to the will in the manner described by the witnesses. The Court accordingly decided that the plaint must be dismissed, and judgment passed [illegible] the defendants, the plaintiff bearing the costs of the original hearing, and both parties paying their [illegible] own costs in the appeal.

[illegible]DER OF A BOY FOR HIS ORNAMENTS.

[illegible]High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday last, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. [illegible]ser, the case—the Queen *vs.* Gopalla bin [illegible]—for murder was disposed of.

[illegible]a case in which the accused, Gopalla, a [illegible] of about seventeen years of age, Mahratta [illegible] tried and convicted at a Court of Criminal [illegible] at Sattara on the 12th February last before [illegible]r, Esq., Session Judge, of having on or [illegible]22nd December last, at Monji Riswad, [illegible]rar, district Sattara, committed murder [illegible]assaulted and beaten the deceased Tatia, [illegible]6 years old, with intent to cause his death, [illegible]effects of which the said Tatia died, and [illegible]sentenced to death, which sentence is [illegible]confirmation of the High Court.

[illegible]ances of the murder are briefly these. [illegible]e murdered boy Tatia it appears about [illegible] left Tatia at his house playing in the [illegible] ont to the bazaar of a village called [illegible]o miles distance from his place. The [illegible]ceased, a neighbour whose compound [illegible]d on seeing Tatia alone deluded him [illegible]on a pretence of giving him some [illegible]e). When there kicked Tatia on [illegible] down, he Gopalla then places his [illegible]k and beats him on the head [illegible] boy dies. His act once removes [illegible] the boy's person consisting [illegible]o bangles and two anklets, [illegible] body himself to a well in his [illegible] body into the well. The [illegible] jewellery to his house, [illegible]ls a portion to a jeweller. [illegible]urned in the meantime, [illegible]hat his son was missing, [illegible], and on the following [illegible] floating on the surface [illegible]h was situated in the accused's [illegible]aments and with marks of [illegible]raon. The accused was [illegible]made a voluntary confession [illegible] confirmed the sentence [illegible]on Limbajee.

HIGH COURT, APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

THE Court was occupied during the whole of Saturday last in hearing the case of Queen *vs.* Gopalla bin [illegible]—for murder, which was disposed of on Monday.

FLOWER SHOW.

THE following additional sums have been received on account of the Flower Show:—

Amount previously acknowledged	Rs.	4,156
W. G. Pedder, Esq.		35
Cumrodeen Tyabjee, Esq.		25
Hajee Habib, Esq.		25
Cammoo Sullman, Esq.		25
Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Esq. ...		5
Ranchoodas Tulsidas, Esq.		10
Babajee Gop-l, Esq.		10
A. W. Forde, Esq		20
Nana Morojee, Esq...		10
Total Rs...		4,321

JOSEPH ANDERSON.
SUKHARAM ARJOON.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th March 1876.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 15th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—Squall with rain on 15th; westerly breeze set in. A considerable extent of low land in Kotri Taluka being eroded by river. Cattle-disease prevalent; also a little fever. River at Kotri gauge on 4th, 5 feet 4 inches against 5 feet 10¼ inches on the same date last year. Mung and Adhaon crops coming on.

Shikarpore.—Weather cloudy, warmer and threatening rain but no damage reported to rabi.

Hyderabad.—Weather cloudy and sultry. Rainfall general; more expected. Reaping of rabi progressing. Crops slightly injured by wet and blight.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather cloudy and warm. Oil-seed crops being reaped; other rabi crops fair.

Ahmedabad.—Cholera continues in Viragam. Rabi harvest almost completed.

Kaira.—Rain 6 cents. Rabi crops almost reaped.

Surat.—Ten cholera cases in Surat, 8 fatal; 12 in Mandvi, 4 fatal; 13 at Bardoli, 3 fatal.

Broach.—Public health and crops good.

Khandesh.—Weather hot. Fever and cough prevailing.

Nasick.—Rabi reaping progressing.

Tanna.—Reaping of rabi progressing; prospects fair. Small-pox still prevails in town of Tanna.

Poona, Satara, Sholapore, and Ratara.—No change.

Ahmednuggur.—Harvesting of rabi nearly finished.

Belgaum.—Thunder with rain 1 inch 99 cents. Cholera in three talukas.

Dharwar.—Rain 36 cents. Cholera increasing. Fever less prevalent. Crops and cattle-disease as before.

Kanara.—State of crops and public health same as before.

Kaladgi.—Twenty deaths from cholera in Bagalkot Taluka.

Rajkote.—Health generally good. Cholera in Morvi Taluka; cases 214, deaths 90. Cholera has appeared in villages under Dhrafa.

Wadhwan.—Cotton ginning continues. Weather warm. Cholera in Dhrangadra Taluka, cases 7, fatal 4; in Wadhwan Taluka cases 3, fatal 2; in Chura Taluka 2; in Kuntharia cases 4, fatal 2; in Dasara 1 case fatal; in Chotila cases 6, fatal 2.

Baroda.—Hot weather setting in.

Reports for the week ending 13th instant).

Harvesting of rabi in progress. Small-pox prevails in Alibag.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 7th instant.) Rabi crops good; Pawta crops nearly all cut. Cholera continues slightly in Ratnagiri Taluka.

General Remarks.—Rain in Sind pretty general. Heavy storm in Belgaum. Rabi harvest almost completed in Gujerat and part of the Deccan. Cholera prevalent in Kattywar, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Southern Mahratta Country.

INSOLVENT COURT.

THE Petitions of the several persons [illegible]ecreunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

Thakar Moorarjee Kanjee, formerly carried on business as a general merchant in his own name at Bombay, and at Kurrachee in the name of Pranjee Cursondass in co-partnership with Pranjee Cursondass, Hoonda Jettoo, and Luckmidass Ramjee, and now unemployed.

Sooltan Peerbhoy, and Walbaee, widow of the late Peerbhoy Bhima, who were formerly dealers in earthen pots, and now the first-named insolvent is employed in the service of one Cassum Cachra, and the second unemployed.

Sha Pranjeewandas Rajaram, formerly a piece-Goods broker, at present unemployed.

Kanjee Dorabjee Mithaiwala, formerly a sweet-meat seller, now unemployed.

Dossabhoy Cursetjee Billimoria, broker.

Pascoal Antonio Baptista, clerk in the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

Nowrojee Sorabjee Soobhedar, clerk in the service of one Narsey Keswarjee.

Govindjee Endarjee, who carried on business in Bombay and Cochin as a general merchant in co-partnership with Javarechund Mottichund, Megjee Jeewan and Jewraj Ramjee, under the name, style, and firm of Govindjee Endarjee and Company.

Baloo Merza bin Mukdoomally Falko, Sonabaee, wife of Mukdoomally Falke, and Dada Ebram Dolaray; the first and third named insolvents are servants in the employ of one Chundoo Patel, and the second unemployed.

Parbhoma Lodhajee, labourer.

John William Alexander Nock, formerly a clerk, at present unemployed.

Dawood Kasum, native sailor.

Edwin Desmier, guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Tar Mahomed Ahmed, and Hassum Sale Mahomed, carried on business together as dealers in bamboos and Cudjans.

Kurim Premjee, his wife Moolbaee, Babool Hurjee, and his wife Nabbee, dealers in sundry goods.

Eduljee Jamsedjee Khokhawala, turban-folder.

Framjee Jivanjee Javeri, jewellery-broker.

AN ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES.

J. A. SHEPHERD *vs.* THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

At the High Court, on Thursday last, the matter of a rule *nisi* granted in the above cause came on for further hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green. Mr. Gill and Mr. C. Turner, instructed by Messrs. F

…mong Natives. The Man… opinion that the Indian peasant …n investing his savings in the im… …ding because the European residents, … Natives as an inferior race, have pre… …from acquiring sufficient confidence to … such investments, but that the visit of the … Wales will happily remove this timidity. … probably the most extraordinary of the many …ordinary things which have been said of the …ince's visit, but there is just this much in it, that it …shows Mr. Ashworth thinks native confidence in our Government to be a matter of some importance. What effect does he suppose hot haste to get rid of the Cotton Duties—whatever the tax substituted for them or the consequent derangement of the Indian Exchequer—will have on Native opinion? Is it not plain that it would strengthen the prejudice that the ruling motive of our policy in the government of India is not the benefit of the Hindoo, but the development of our trade?

We do not blame the Lancashire manufacturers for struggling to remove every obstacle to their trade with the East. It is their part in the economy of the world to push the interchange of cotton goods, and it is not every eager merchant who can be expected to remember his responsibilities as a citizen of a dominant imperial race. But we are justified in calling upon Indian Secretaries and Indian Viceroys to rise above the level of the English trader or of the English politician, and to defend the administration of the Natives committed to their charge from influences which would not be admissible supposing India were a self-governed Empire and they were at the head of its administration. As we had occasion to say on Friday, a colony can take care of itself. A deputation of manufacturers may wait on Lord Carnarvon and say many foolish things about over-ruling Canadian or Australian tariffs, and the Canadian and Australian Legislatures will act as if they had not spoken. The Colonial Secretary may excuse himself for letting deputations talk nonsense without correction by the thought that nothing can come of it. A Secretary for India is in a totally different position, and rests under a different responsibility. He is the ruler of India, and the checks upon the absoluteness of his power are few and feeble. If he is daring enough to carry the authority he has to its extreme limits, he may command and countermand, issue orders and dictate a policy by telegraphic communication from Downing-Street to Calcutta. In Lord Salisbury's recently published despatch he shows his own determination to prescribe beforehand what shall and what shall not be promoted in the way of legislation in the Viceroy's Council. Such is the power of the Secretary of State, and as his power is great, so also is his responsibility. Having the fate of India in his hands, it is above all things incumbent upon him to study everything from an Indian point of view, and to make himself the spokesman and defender of India before his countrymen at home. No deputation—however many members of the House of Commons compose it—should make him forget for a moment that his first duty is towards the East—to speak and act for those who are unable to speak and act for themselves.

THE ARMY.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

It was certain from the first that some of those who had most pressed the unsatisfactory condition of the army upon the attention of the military authorities would prepare to eat their words as soon as it was shown that improvements of all kinds cost money. The sort of economy which builds the ship and then allows it to rot for want of the last pennyworth of tar is very dear to those gentlemen. They are willing to spend fourteen millions in producing an army that is not fully up to the mark, but show them that by making it fifteen millions the whole expenditure can be made profitable, and they begin to talk about extravagance. "The more reason," says the *Times* this morning, "there is to believe that we are in the right road the less reason is there for making any considerable alteration in our plans." That depends entirely upon what is meant by the word alteration. Certainly the knowledge that we are in the right road is a very sufficient reason for not trying another road. But it is far from being a sufficient reason for not quickening our steps along the road we are in. While we were in doubt what the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory recruits and of checking desertion really came from, we really ought to spend money rashly on experiment when inquiry might answer the same purpose more cheaply. But now that it has been ascertained that the difficulty is mainly owing to the unfavourable conditions under which the recruiting sergeant enters the labour market, why should we hold our hand any longer? It must be admitted, however, that Mr. Hardy does to some extent play into the hands of this class of critics by the flattering picture he draws of the recruit. At the very moment when he is introducing really excellent proposals for attracting men into the army he seems unable to emancipate himself from the traditional War Office tendency to make out the English army to be as nearly perfect as a service can hope to be in this imperfect world. The standard which he applies to recruits is, in our judgment, an essentially misleading one. He takes the recruits of 1875, and gives the House the particulars of their average age, average height, and average width round the chest. In the infantry of the line, for example, the average age was twenty years, the average height 5 ft. 6½ in., and the average chest measurement 34½ in. But in the recent criticisms on recruits it is not the average that has been found fault with so much as the fact that there are among them a percentage of men who in age, height, or width of chest fall short of the lowest minimum that can be accepted as satisfactory. Among the infantry recruits of 1875 there may have been many men who measured more than 34½ in. round the chest, and in that case the existence of a percentage who measured less than 33 in. would not appear when only the average is stated. Yet supposing 33 in. to be too little, and supposing 20 per cent. of the recruits not to exceed it, 20 per cent. of our newly enlisted soldiers would be men of whom we should have need to be ashamed. Yet all the time Mr. Hardy would be perfectly correct in saying of the average that they are recruits of whom we have no need to be ashamed. If Mr. Hardy were making the best of a failure, if his proposed experiments in the way of deferred pay to privates and increased pay to non-commissioned officers had been tried and found useless, it would be intelligible that he should shrink from giving precise details upon these matters. As it is, he is making out a worse case for his proposals than he might, because he does not say plainly how great the need for them is. There are two points upon which the recruit question really hinges, and upon these we should like to obtain a plain statement. What is the minimum age, minimum height, and minimum chest measurement which medical experts fix for satisfactory recruits, and how many of the recruits of 1875 fell below this minimum? If one of them fell below it, the year's addition to the army was unsatisfactory by that one; if 10 or 20 per cent. fell below it, the year's addition to the army was unsatisfactory in the same proportion. Statements of averages are all very well if it is understood that none of the men included in them fall short of the lowest standard that can be accepted as sufficient; but when we want to know whether the nominal strength of the army is, allowing for accidents, the real strength, they are of no value in the absence of this understanding. If a man is doubtful about the solvency of a concern in which his money is invested, it is very little comfort to him to hear that the average of similar concerns are able to pay their way. What he really cares to know is whether this particular concern can pay its way. In the same manner a nation which possesses a very small army, and consequently requires every man of that army to be efficient, ought not to be content with the information that the average of the recruits are what they should be. It ought rather to insist on knowing whether any of them are not what they should be, and if this is so on receiving a sufficient guarantee that they will not be so in time to come.

The particular proposals by which Mr. Hardy hopes to attract more men and better men into the army, and to keep them there for their full term of service, seem very well conceived. The main change is the addition of 2*d.* a day to the pay of the line and of 3*d.* a day to the pay of the Guards, to be paid at the end of their six years' service, by which time it will amount to something like £18. This will operate as a double inducement—an inducement to enter the army, because every soldier will have on leaving the colours a little capital to set him up in life with, and an inducement to stay in the army, because this deferred pay will be absolutely forfeited in the event of desertion. The increase is made greater in the Guards because they are 400 short of their complement, and as they are always first on the list for foreign service, it is especially necessary to keep them up to their full strength. This appears a more valid reason for the additional penny than the alleged expense of living in London—an expense which is, perhaps, less felt by the private guardsman than by any other class of Londoners except the police. The principle of deferred pay is also to be applied to the reserve. Each man is to receive an additional £3 at the end of the year, provided, we presume, that he has appeared every two months to draw his ordinary pay, and has answered to the summons if called out. These terms are not to be enforced in the case of men who have enlisted under the existing conditions. A grant of £3 at the end of every year for six years ought to make the position of the reserve soldiers a decidedly attractive one, and if this object can once be attained there will be no difficulty in making them understand that they are to be treated, "not as civilians playing at soldiers' but as soldiers on furlough, and that being soldiers on furlough they ought to answer to the call when ever it is made." As regards non-commissioned officers, sergeant-majors are to receive 6*d.* a day, sergeants 4*d.* a day, and corporals 2*d.* in addition to their present pay, while lance-sergeants and lance-corporals are to receive the pay of their nominal rank. Anything that improves the position of non-commissioned officers is a standing inducement to steady, smart young men to enter the service. The addition to the strength of the army is to be distributed over the first eighteen regiments on the roster for foreign service. At present only four regiments have their full strength of 820 men, and below these there are none that are even 700 strong. Mr. Hardy proposes that the first eighteen regiments shall always consist of 820 men so as to avoid the disturbing necessity of the present exists of drawing men from other regiments in order to fill the ranks of a regiment ordered for service in India or the Colonies.

If time is given for the full development of these reforms, they promise to work well. It is impossible, however, to forget that the proposal of Mr. Hardy, like those of his predecessor, all hang upon this one proviso. In 1871 Lord Cardwell could say that in twelve years, when the reserve had been raised to its full strength, we should possess a large store of excellent material from which to maintain our army at the necessary war strength, should the occasion unhappily arise. In 1876 Mr. Hardy can say that in six years we shall have 84,000 men ready to be drafted into the army should England find herself at war. But in neither year has the Minister had any consolation to offer on the assumption that some inconsiderate Power may insist on picking a quarrel with us in the interval instead of waiting till 1881. We know, of course, that her Majesty's relations with foreign Powers are "most cordial." So they were last year, but that did not prevent the situation from becoming very strained about May, and if the Eastern Question should suddenly take a new phase in the spring the cordiality which existed at the opening of Parliament will be worth less than a single soldier.

SALE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HORSES AT ALLAHABAD.

The sale of the Prince of Wales's horses duly took place yesterday morning at the Rest Camp. There was a very fair attendance, but at the last the native element that was spoken of as "going to give" large sums for pairs, &c., lost heart, and beyond bidding a few hundreds to start the lots, were but of little use. For the Waler riding horses the following prices were obtained, the horses going under their value in one or two instances. Gunner went for Rs. 750 to a Civilian, and a distinguished member of the Police Force obtained Civil Service for Rs. 850; the Steeplechase mare Belladonna went for a song for Rs. 950, whilst the nicest horse of the lot, Dickens, was knocked down after a spirited contest for Rs. 1,900, and we hear he goes to Sir C. Staveley, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay. The bobtailed Grey Waler Highlander is kept in the Station having been purchased by a distinguished Bengal Cavalry Officer for Rs. 950. The Arabs went for very good prices. Chance, a noted pigsticker, although not yet recovered from a bad wound, leaving the stud at Rs. 1,100. Marquis was let go at Rs. 650, a £5 note being his hire for the past eight months. Saladin and Cavalier fetched Rs. 900 and Rs. 800; Von Moltke and Ganesh going for Rs. 1,700 between them. The handsome Bay Arab Hunter was knocked down to Lord W. Beresford for Rs. 1,300, and we think he has obtained amongst the Arabs the best of all. The sweet-tempered Poona fetched Rs. 850, whilst Selim, a nice-looking little grey, was a catch at Rs. 550. Ariel, a very old-fashioned Arab, was supposed to be worth the same amount. Baroda, a small dark grey Arab, was let go to Mr. Walter Colvin at Rs. 1,400, a fancy price perhaps, for a first-rate nag. Sikundar was again bought for Rs. 1,000, and Mr. Wall considered that Thunder was not dear at the same price. The C. Bs. were fancied by the natives, and Lalla Kassee Pershad gave a 500-rupee note for the first, the other two fetching Rs. 460 and Rs. 440 respectively. The four ponies fetched more than they were purchased for. In the first instance the dun Student going for Rs. 190, a bay four years old, Thunder, reaching to Rs. 280, whilst Lightning went for Rs. 200, leaving Forester to follow at Rs. 250. Lord W. Beresford again set a good example in carrying off the first pair of carriage horses, Waverly and Beverly, at Rs. 1,700. Major Filose from Gwalior will not sit behind a bad pair in Ruby and Emerald at Rs. 1,400. Forget and Forgive went to a native merchant at Rs. 1,900, and Seymour and Fitzgerald to a member of the Civil Service at Rs. 1,400; Major Prendergast not making a mistake in taking Mistake and Mary at the same figure.—*Pioneer.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

MANCHESTER AND INDIA.

(The Times, Feb. 28.)

The cotton manufacturers of Lancashire have turned their attention from Lord Salisbury to Lord Lytton The Secretary for India had been a very short time in office before he visited Manchester and gave a pledge that the Indian import duties on cotton goods should be removed at the earliest opportunity. They have not yet been removed, and, indeed, the Indian Exchequer is not in a condition to part with a revenue of £900,000, unless it be replaced by some new tax. Lancashire men are ready enough to suggest fresh imposts for our Indian fellow-subjects, but none of those who are responsible for the government of our Eastern Empire have seen their way to the adoption of any of the proposed substitutes. But Lord Salisbury has not recoiled in the slightest degree from his determination that the Cotton Duties shall go, and he did not hesitate to repeat to his interviewers last week what he had already expressed in a despatch to the Viceroy—that his displeasure was moved at the course taken by the Governor-General in Council, which appeared to be in another direction. Lord Salisbury may be trusted to abide by his resolution, but the Lancashire cotton spinners not unreasonably wish to clinch the matter by securing the goodwill of Lord Lytton also. They have added another to the numerous deputations which have waited on him, and he has listened to them and has replied at no inconsiderable length. If he were remaining with us, he would probably discover the advantages of greater brevity, but it must be admitted that, if inclined to be diffuse in general and statistical reflections, he was most diplomatically careful not to commit himself to any immediate and definite acts. He even did something to tone down the declarations of the Secretary of State, so as to give them a more abstract character than they bore when fresh from Lord Salisbury's mouth. Lord Salisbury would never dream of separating himself from the Government of India. As Lord Lytton paraphrases the language of the Secretary of State, he represents him as saying, "We (at home) do not suggest, much less dictate, to you, the Government of India, when the cotton Duties shall be abolished;" but Lord Salisbury himself, if challenged, would rather say, like Louis XIV., "The Government of India? *C'est moi.*"

We must recur to the question of the repeal of the Indian Cotton Duties, because it is evident that the spokesman of the Manchester deputation on Saturday has not understood our observations upon it, and it is desirable that he and the other Manchester men who are in the same position should be brought to understand them. The Indian Exchequer receives about £900,000 annually as the produce of a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* import duty on cotton goods. There is at Bombay a great and growing cotton industry, and the import duty of 5 per cent. does undoubtedly operate in some measure as a protective duty stimulating this industry. The effect is not considerable, and the mills of Bombay would increase and prosper were it removed; but so far as the duty operates in protecting the Bombay manufacturers, it gives an advantage to a limited number of produces at the cost of the body of consumers. It would be for the good of India were the import duty abolished, and we do not know any alteration in the Indian revenue system that would be more beneficial. We admit all these truths, the grounds of which we probably see as clearly as the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, but is the question exhausted by these admissions? On Friday last we ventured to suggest that other considerations should be taken into account; but to endeavour to make people see two sides of a question is, according to Mr. Ashworth, the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, "to take a one-sided view of the matter." We will try to disabuse him of this impression. Let us suppose for a moment that India is self-governed, as Victoria, and Canada, and New Zealand are self-governed. A body is called into existence which represents India and speaks for India. There is, in fact, no such body, and the circumstances of the case make its existence, for the present at least, impossible. But on the hypothesis that it was created, what would be its determination on the question of abolishing the Cotton Duties? Those who know India will answer at once that it does not matter to what form of representation of Indian opinion appeal is made; the answer would be against the abolition of the duties, and coupled with it would come an expression of resentment at the proposal "to sacrifice India to Manchester." This phrase reveals, as we know, an erroneous view of the economic effect of these duties; it betrays ignorance and prejudice; but the question is whether the ignorance and the prejudices of the Indian population must not be taken into account by us in our rôle as irresponsible governors of India. A statesman must hesitate to force on a dependent people a boon which they reject as an injury; he must hesitate still more before he gives countenance to the notion that "India is sacrificed to Manchester." It must, too, be admitted that there is much in the circumstances of this agitation for the immediate abolition of the Cotton Duties in India which may excuse the error of an ignorant Hindoo in thinking that India is about to be sacrificed to Manchester. The abolition of the Cotton Duties would be a benefit to India, but the motive of the Manchester Chamber is the benefit they to hope derive for themselves. When we consider these things we are driven to confess that, however advantageous may be the economic effect on the Indian people of abolishing the Cotton Duties, nothing could be politically more unwise than the appearance of a determination to force their abolition upon the Indian Government. The question has a political as well as a financial aspect, and the political is the more important of the two. Mr. Ashworth addressed some wonderful observations to Lord Lytton on Saturday on the subject

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Yours very truly,
WILLIAM PAYNE.
Messrs. WACHTER & Co.,
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The patronage accorded to our friends' Brand affords abundant proof of the superiority of their wine. We have to date not been able to keep pace with the demand for it but regular shipments are now coming forward.

Price in bond Qts. Rs. 42
Pints per 2 dozen. Rs. 44

An order for 3 Cases, accompanied by cash, carries ten per cent. discount off Bond Prices,
Special Terms to Trade, Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

OFFERTS.

Fero Labet St. Estophe Mean Quality	Rs.	9 per doz. qts.
St. Estophe	"	10 "
Chateau de Frands (H. & C. Balaresque)	"	14 "
Les Canons do. do.	"	16 "
Chateau St. Julien	"	22 "
Chateau Leoville (H. & C. Balaresque)	"	22 "
Do (Poyferre)	"	22 "
Chateau Lafitte (H. & C. Balaresque)	"	28 "

HOCKS.

From G. M. Parsimann Son, Maynooth, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.	Rs. 9 per doz. pints.
Geisenheimer	" 18 "	
Liebfraumilch	" 20 "	
St-inwein (in glass jugs)	" 20 "	
Hockheimer	" 24 "	
Rudesheimer	" 26 "	
Marcobrunner	" 30 "	
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 "	

CHAMPAGNE:

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25 per doz. qts.	
Eugene Cliquot	" 40 "	Rs. 22 8 per doz. pts.

BRANDY:
COGNAC (MULLER FRERES).....Rs. 20 per dozen quarts
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS... " 24 per doz. tins.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

BULL'S PA… HAND DREDGER for WELL SINK… for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For parti… ly to
A. H. BULL,
…bgunge, via Lickree Gully.

…TIONS AT SPECIALLY …D RATES …OR …ESHWUR.
… inform his numer… has added a very … the increasing …ON, and is …NS, from … OF …

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }
FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
Head Master—Mr. A. D. Sheaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Sheaton, }
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.
D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }
Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Sheaton.
Bombay, January, 1874.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTER, & GENERAL MANUFACTURER.
SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.
CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM,
NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES ALWAYS ON VIEW.
Carriages taken on Commission.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
FRAMED IN SUITABLE FRAMES
OF THE
NEWEST PATTERNS.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.
STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT
FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11 4
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0	Pocket Filters	2 13
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Air Tight Uniform cases	33 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35 0	Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8	Courier do	4-8 to 12 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	3-8 to 12 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8	Sponges	3 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 to 4 8	Soap Boxes	1 8
Oxford Shirts. Collar attached	5 8	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Tiffin baskets fitted	16 to 22 8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
White do.	4 8	Blankets	each 10 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
French Cambric do. Collar attached	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0	Travelling do	7 8	Tooth Brush Gua ds	0 10
English Cambric do	4 8	Rezais or Quilts	5 8	Pillow Cases, each	2 8	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8	Do. Brushes	0 10
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls	From 22 0	Blankets	each 10 8	Folding Camp Bedsteads	32 8	Nail Do.	0 12
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0	Cork Mattresses	19 8	Hair Brushes and Combs	10 0
Spun Silk do	11 0	Solid Leather do	49 0	Cotton do.	15 0	Cotton do.	15 0	in Pigskin case	9-8 to 13 8
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0	Extra Large do	75 0	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9-8 to 13 8	Do. Strops	3-8 to 5 1
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 5 8	Extra large do	24 0	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0			Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 12
Silk Suspenders	2 8	Gladstone Bags	35 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8			Brier Root Pipes, in Cases	8 to 5 0
Cents' Cotton Socks, doz.	5 8	Ladies' Hand Bag	7 8	Linen Faced Clothing	0 12			Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Warm do.	6 8	Travelling Writing Cases	11 4	Linen Collars	doz. 0 12			Champagne Taps	1 8
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8to 6 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0			Pocket Knives	2 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Warm Gloves	1 8			Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Ladies' Merino Hose doz	9 8			Mittens	1 8			Shaving do. Stick	1 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz	6-8 to 12 8			Mufflers	2 12			Lloyd's Eucesis	1 8
Heather Merino do	6-8 to 12 8			Pins, Scarf	1 0			Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 10 0			Sailors' Knot	1-8 to 3 0			Fragrant Floriline	1 8
				Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4 0			Overland Chairs, best	1 8
				Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12			Beach	6 to 12 8
				Gents' Slippers	2 8			Luggage Labels, per doz.	3 8
				Ladies' Shoes	2 12				
				China Bath Slippers	1 0				

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY,
VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

SOLID ICE!!!
THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE MAKING MACHINE.
The only experts incurred in each operation is about half an anna for fuel.
Small size to make about 2 lb. of Ice at each operation, with stove and chimney, wrapper two thermometers, &c. complete, Rs. 150.
Larger size to make about 4 lb. of Ice at each operation, with stove and chimney, wrapper and thermometers, &c. complete, Rs. 225

Carre's New Patent Ice Machine.
(*SILVER MEDAL AWARDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.*)
TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. Rose & Co., Bombay.
The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use

This important invention may be considered as a boon to all residents in tropical climates.
In a very few minutes, water at 80° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point; in about half an hour, a block of Ice can be produced at a cost of, say, one or two annas. Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanter is specially useful for cooling Water or other Liquids, or for making Sherbet, &c.
The modus operandi of Carre's Patent Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result *reducing the water to Ice.*
An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on No.	DECANTER or VASE	with ACCESSORIES	complete.
Do. Do.	on Two DECANTERS or VASES	with ACCESSORIES	complete.
Do. Do.	on Four DECANTERS or VASES	with ACCESSORIES	complete.

Messrs. Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates.
For use in Up-country Stations, Messes Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. This fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.
The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE and Co., Bom ay.

THE LATEST LUXURY,
SOLD BY S. ROSE & CO. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT BOMBAY.
For the Tent, Jungle, or Verandah. A safeguard against Damp, Fever, Vermin.
Just the thing a Traveller wants.